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Record 15 Mil. Ton Grain Output Almost Certain As DPRK Emerges As Food Surplus State

The DPRK is almost certain to produce a record 9.5 million tons of grain this year, with a rapid progress in harvesting, the Korean Central News Agency reported from Pyongyang.

Reports of extremely good harvests are flooding the KCNA from all parts of the countryside.

Of the reported figure, over 5 million tons represent rice, while maize, barly and beans account for the remaining, agricultural experts believe.

Their belief is based on last year's performance per chongbo (one hectare) rice output of 7.2 tons was registered by 700,000 hectares of rice paddies and per chongbo maize output of 6.8 tons recorded. Maize and other cereals are grown on about 800,000 hectares. Over 500,000 hectares are composed of orchards and vegetable farms.

The Korean Central News Agency quoted President Kim Il Sung as expressing deep satisfaction at the good crops at places where turned up for on-the-spot guidance.

As factors in the striking success in farming, agricultural experts in Tokyo cite the following:

(1) agriculture-first policy
(2) the Juche farming method contrived to meet the local conditions
(3) national support and assistance
(4) extensive networks of irrigations
(6) vigorous and widespread use of farm machines
(7) well-considered use of chemical fertilizers and compost

Reports from Pyongyang indicate an ever greater income for the farming population.

Agricultural and diplomatic observers express surprise at the fact the DPRK is a food surplus country, though it was once an importer of grain.

The DPRK is emerging as a large exporter of rice.

Japan, south Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam and many other countries are buying huge amounts of grain abroad to meet the needs of their population.

Agricultural and industrial experts observe that of the so-called advanced countries, only Japan has a heavy dependence on imports for grain. South Korea spends annually $1 billion to import rice.

They also make a particular note that crash programs for industrialization many developing countries have undertaken have ended up with huge trade deficits and external debts to the so-called developed countries.

In almost all cases, the agriculture of the countries concerned has been ignored with huge food imports.

For industrial energy, the DPRK, however, has sticked to the policy of using local energy sources, mainly coal and coal-produced thermal power and hydropower. Non-OPEC developing countries had $315 billion debts in 1978.

Though oil is used for the production of chemical fertilizers in most of the countries, the DPRK produces fertilizers with coal as a main raw material.

By the end of 1980s, the DPRK is planning to bring under cultivation additional 500,000 hectares to plant rice and maize, for the purpose of producing 15 million tons of grain.

Extensive researches on improving the breeds are under way with strong governmental support. Efforts are being launched to produce better farm machines and expand the irrigation systems.

Presidential Message to Brezhnev:

USSR's Great Contribution to Victory of Nat'l-Liberation Struggles

In his message sent on Nov. 6 on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the DPRK top leader, describing the Soviet revolution as "a new origin to the development of human history," said that the Soviet people "greatly contributed to guaranteeing victory of the peoples of many countries in their national liberation struggle."

"The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have established tight bonds of friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," DPRK chief executive President Kim Il Sung said in his message to his Soviet counterpart L.I. Brezhnev.

The message reads in part:

64 years ago the Russian working class and working masses under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party overthrew the reactionary rule of the capitalist and landlord classes by revolutionary violence and won the first victory of socialist revolution in the world, thus giving a new origin to the development of human history.

After the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people have successfully hewed the path to socialism in a fierce class struggle with vicious enemies at home and abroad.

They not only defended their motherland with honour by winning victory in the Second World War but also greatly contributed to guaranteeing victory of the peoples of many countries in their national liberation struggle.

In the postwar period they rapidly rehabilitated the devastated national economy in reliance upon their creative labour and further strengthened the country's might as a whole.

Today the fraternal Soviet people have achieved great successes in the struggle for carrying out ahead of schedule the first-year tasks of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan which promises a brighter vista for the development of the Soviet society under the leadership of the CPSU.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at and warmly hail the successes of the Soviet people.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have established tight bonds of friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Expressing the conviction that the indestructible traditional friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, I take this opportunity to wish you and the Soviet people new successes in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Pyongyang Warns Washington & Seoul Against Repeated Mil. Provocations

4,080 odd provocative cases were committed by the Americans and south Koreans against the DPRK side in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and in the air during the period from August 27 to Oct. 31, DPRK's Maj. Gen. Han Ju Gyong said. He was speaking at the 408th MAC (Military Armistice Commission) meeting held in Panmunjom on Nov. 9 at the proposal of the DPRK side.

Senior Member Han stressed that Washington and Seoul's "never-ceasing reckless military provocations" aimed at increasing tension and leading the situation to "the brink of war."

Among those military provocations conducted against the DPRK side in the DMZ are the Oct. 31 machine-guns firing incident and the Nov. 4 105 mm howitzer firing incident.

On Oct. 26 two SR-71 spy planes flew deep into the DPRK airspace and two F-5A fighter-bombers infiltrated deep into the DPRK sky.

SR-71s are frequent violators of DPRK territorial airspace. In its most recent flight the photo-taking SR-71 flew across the Korean Peninsula.

In face of these provocations, the DPRK warned in the Nov. 1 KCNA statement, by saying that "They (Washington and Seoul) should know that if they continued to act reckless in the future, bereft of reason, we would have to react with a proper countermeasure."

Pyongyang: Nuking Will Invite Retaliation

". . . It (the U.S.) is even stepping up a plan to deploy neutron bombs and new medium-range nuclear missiles there (south Korea)," Pyongyang said on Nov. 1 commenting on the new military program made by the Reagan administration.

Severely criticizing the new U.S. moves for a massive expansion of nuclear armaments, the official Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) in its commentary article said that the new moves "are unpardonable heinous criminal acts for . . . provoking a nuclear war and imposing a nuclear scourge on the heads of the world people."

"The nuclear program of the U.S. Government. . . is an act flouting the destiny of mankind and going downright against the desire of the world people and the demand of the time for peace," the paper said.

In the last part of the article, Pyongyang's major daily gave warning against the Reagan administration, by saying "It is a common knowledge that anyone who ventures a nuclear attack will invite a retaliation."

Brandt Hopes President Kim Il Sung to Play Important Role in Int'l Arena

"DPRK President Kim Il Sung would play an important role in the future, too, in the international arena," Willy Brandt, Chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party of Germany on Nov. 5 was quoted as telling the visiting delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea. The delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam, CC Secretary of the party was on an official visit to West Germany from Nov. 5 to 6.

At the Nov. 5 meeting former Chancellor Brandt said that "The relations between the SDPG and the WPK, and West Germany and Korea will favorably develop in the future."

The remark was broadcasted by the Korean Central News Agency.

The WPK delegation held talks with the representatives of the Social Democratic Party, its coalition partner the Free Democratic Party and other public or social organizations of that country.

On Nov. 5 the WPK delegation was entertained at a cocktail party arranged by the SDPG. The KCNA said that the participants included Erhard Epller, Member of the Presidium of the SDPG, International Secretary of the party.

On Nov. 6 the delegation had talks with Jurgen Mollemann, Chairman of the Diplomatic and Defence Committee of the FDP group of the Bundestag and other personages concerned. He visited Pyongyang in the middle of last April.

Among others who met the WPK delegation and had talks with it were: the Co-Chairman of the Party of Green of West Germany and a member of the presidium of the party and officials of the W. German-Korea Friendship Association on Nov. 6.

To an obvious embarrassment of Seoul, Korea's political relations with W. Germany has been improving since the first visit by a high ranking West German politician in the middle of April. West Germany has thriving trade relations with the DPRK.

In the middle of April, Juergen Moelleman paid an official 4-day visit to Pyongyang and had rounds of talks with DPRK top leaders including Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Bonn-Seoul relations have recently been strained over the human rights conditions and in particular over the court martial of Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

Anti-Chon Demonstration at Sukmyong Women's Univ.

Students of Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul on Nov. 3 held an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration, the KCNA reported on Nov. 7.

According to the KCNA broadcast monitored here, at around 11:30 a.m. some students scattered more than 50 copies of anti-"government" handbills from the roof of a four-storied building and appealed to the students to rise up in a demonstration to overthrow the Chon junta.

The students who came out in re-

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Per-Hectare Rice Yield Will Exceed 7.2 tons

The DPRK is reaping a record crop of over 9.5 million tons of grain, as more than 30,000 of rice paddies were being harvested on the daily average, reports from Pyongyang said.

Last year's harvest was a record 9 million tons of grain with a per-hectare yield of 7.2 tons.

RICE: In Yonan county, South Hwanghae Province, the rice harvest was already carried out in more than 6,000 hectares. The Pungchon Cooperative Farm in the country expects its rice yield to be up more than one ton per hectare from last year. More than 800 hectares were harvested in Chaeryong county of the same province. An increase of 7,800 tons is expected in its grain production.

South Hwanghae Province is a rice granary of the country.

MAIZE: Maize harvesting had also been carried out in 61.7 percent of all the maize fields of the nation as of September 28. The harvesting was over in South Hwanghae Province, Nampo Municipality and many counties of other grain-producing provinces. The daily amount of maize being harvested was 1.3-1.5 times that of last year's like period. Harvesting started 5 to 7 days earlier than last year.

FRUITS: A good harvest of early-ripening fruits was also reported in August including apples and peaches. The nation's agricultural experts estimated a 1.5-fold increase compared with last year.

A 30-percent increase above last year is expected in Ryonghak and Sindae branch farms. They already picked hundreds of tons of fruits. Cooperative farms in mountainous Kangwon Province also foresee an over 70-percent increase in the production of early-ripening fruits, compared with last year.

REED: A rich harvest of reed was also reported in September. The previously unknown good harvest visited the reed fields of Bidansom (silk island) on the West Sea of Korea, a leading chemical fibre raw material production base. The total reed output will be more than 12,000 tons above last year, the peak year.

The estimated per-hectare rice output of over 7.2 tons is highest in the world. It far outstrips south Korea (6.55 tons), the U.S. (5.05 tons) and Italy (5 tons) figures are those of 1978.

According to the announcement of the south Korean "Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries", this year's rice crop is estimated to 5.62 million-5.7 million tons *(Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Oct. 9).* Japan's estimatud rice crop is 10.29 million tons this year *(Yomiuri Shimbun, Oct. 29).*

The DPRK has only 700,000 hectares of rice fields. South Korea's paddy fields total 1,230,000 hectares and Japan 2,35 0,000 hectares. The DPRK's rice-growing area is less than three fifth of that of south Korea and one third of that of Japan.

The DPRK locally meets all its food need, including grain, feed grain, vegetables, meat, eggs, sugar and oil. In 1979, Japan's food self-sufficiency rate was 33 percent and that of south Korea was 59 percent. *(Tong-A Yearbook, 1981).*

However, south Korea planned this year to import 2.568 million tons of rice from 12 countries including U.S., Japan, Australia, Taiwan, Italy and Egypt. As of September 15, 94 percent of the planned rice imports, totalling 2.416 million tons reached south Korea. This costs about $1 billion *(Hankuk Ilbo, November 10, 1981).*

The biggest rice exporter to south Korea is the U.S. which supplies 700,000-800,000 tons of rice to south Korea and the second is Japan. Japan exported 675,000 tons of rice to south Korea this year. Almost all of the exported rice from Japan was products of 1977 and 1978. This kind of rice is called "kokomai" in Japanese (super-old rice) which the Japanese treat as not suited for their eating. However, south Korea imports such rice to feed the south Korean people.

One of world advanced countries, Japan has a food self-sufficiency rate of 33 percent. Pointing out this rate, former professor at Tokyo University of Education Mr. Hishinuma Tatsuya said "Japan is more 'developed' than non-aligned and developing countries, but its 'development' is abnormal."

Comparing with other advanced countries, Japan has the lowest food self-supply capability among them. The U.S., England, Germany, France, Italy and all the other advanced countries are virtually self-sufficient in food. The U.S.'s rate exceeds 170 percent.

Today, Japan meets its domestic demand for rice. Its rice crop is "little bit bad" this year, according to the Oct. 28 announcement made by the Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Ministry. Rice crop index is extimated at 96 with a normal year as 100.

The Ministry warned that if a bad crop continues three years (1980, 1981, and 1982) its domestic demand will not be met.

As pointed out by Mr. Hishinuma, the Japanese government does not regard agriculture as important. Pointing out that the government fully relays on farm machines and foreign countries, Mr. Hishinuma also said that it was high time for the Japanese people to critically examine Japan's agriculture.

What is a key to the DPRK's developed agriculture? It does not have especially good conditions for agriculture. 70 percent of its total area is mountainous and only 17 percent is arable. In terms of temperature and precipitation, the DPRK is less fit for farming than Japan and south Korea.

The most noteworthy about the DPRK's agricultural development is a successful building of nation-wide irrigation networks.

Before liberation, its irrigation setups covered only 10,000 hectares of paddy fields. However, by 1970, all the paddy and non-paddy fields were irrigated. The country now has 1,700 reservoirs including artificial lakes and 23,700 pumping stations. The total length of the completed irrigation systems is about 40,000 kilometers, longer than the equator.

Extensive drainage works have been promoted. A total of 1,340 stations for drainage and 1,460-km drain ditches were constructed.

Today, not only plains but also mountainous areas are irrigated with water pumped out of big rivers such as the Amrok River. Especially, in recent years, pumping stations to draw underground water, were constructed at a total of more than 124,000 places for use in irrigating fields.

Another characteristic feature can be found in effective application of fertilizers. Three-element and micro-element fertilizers are mainly used in the country. To prevent hazard to people's health and to land, chemical fertilizers and compost are mixed at a ratio of 1:20. Since the chemical fertilizers are mainly produced from locally available coal, the DPRK is not subjected to the oil crisis in fertilizer production unlike other countries which produce petro-chemical fertilizers essential for the green revolution.

In 1979, per-hectare chemical fertilizer application reached 1.5 tons in the DPRK. This compares with Holland 737 kg, Japan 428 kg, W. Germany 422 kg, U.K. 287 kg, France 277 kg, U.S. 99 kg, USSR 77.6 kg and China 74 kg--1977 and 1978's figures *World Statistic Yearbook, 1980.*

This year the DPRK is reaping a record harvest despite the worldwide adverse agricultural situation. Photo shows farmers of the Ryongrim Cooperative Farm in South Pyongan Province, harvesting rice.

What attracts particular attention is the fact that agricultural development has received nation-wide support from the government and industry.

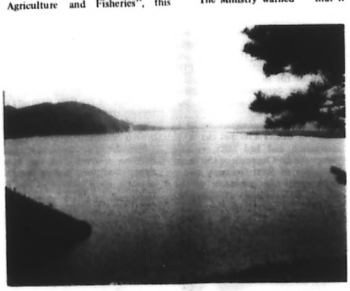
The government has steadily increased budgets for agriculture. The budget was 20 percent higher in 1977 than the previous year, 30 percent higher in 1978 and this year it was increased 25 percent above last year.

The industrial sections relating to agriculture are farther developed so that they provide sufficient chemical products and efficient farm machines to agriculture. The country's present per-100 hectare tractor supply rate is seven in mountainous areas and six in intermediate areas. Many other farm machines are widely used by all the farms.

Not only material backing but also manpower is an important source of agricultural development.

Rice transplanting and autumn harvesting are helped by large numbersof factory and office workers, army soldiers, university students and high school students.

The principle of "priority to agriculture" has been fully carried in practice. Its underlying theory is that "rice is socialism" and "food self-sufficiency is independence."



National networks of irrigation setups were completed in the DPRK by 1970. A total of 1,700 reservoirs including artificial lakes form a part of the country's scenary, are sufficiently watering the fields. Photo shows Unpa Lake which was built by damming up the Chaeryong River in South Hwanghae Province.

Per-Hectare Rice Yield Compared with Area & Population

	Area/km^2	Population/mil.	Per-Hectare Rice-Yield/t.
Korea	120,538	17.49	7.2 ('79)
S.Korea	98,484	37.6	6.55
Japan	327,313	117.05	6.25
Italy	301,225	56.91	5.00
China	9,596,961	970.92	3.53
U.S.	9,363,123	220.1	5.05

World Yearbook, 1980 Figures are those of 1978

L. American, Caribbean Regional Meeting for Korea's Reunification Held in Colombia

A Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Medellin, Colombia, from Sep. 12 to 13.

The meeting was attended by leading members of political parties and public organizations, political, public and academic figures and men of the press of 21 countries and representatives of 5 regional organizations over 300 in all.

Among them were Robert Corbin, First Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress of Guyana, Minister of National Development and Honorary President of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Carlos Perez Herrera, Advisor to the President of Panama for foreign affairs; Romulo Enriquez, Vice-Chairman of the Latin American Parliamentarian Union and Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of Venezuela; Victor Cardenas Jaramillo, Vice-President of the Senate of Colombia.

Robert Corbin, First Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress of Guyana, made a keynote report. Supplementary reports were made by Victor Cardenas Jaramillo, Vice-President of the Senate of Colombia, on the first agenda item on the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, by Merle Ratner, Representative of the Committee in the Solidarity with the Korean People in New York, the United States, on the second agenda item on the democratization of the south Korean society, and Gilberto Zapata Isaza, former Vice-President of the House of Representatives of Colombia and Secretary General of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, on the third agenda item on tasks for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people.

Unanimously stressing that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung indicate most correct ways for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, they manifested their firm determination to actively support the Korean people's struggle for their realisation.

The meeting also adopted a resolution and a letter to the governments, parliaments, political parties, organisations and personages of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Keynote Report (gist)

Robert Corbin made a keynote report at the meeting.

In the first part of the report consisting of three parts, he said:

The division of Korea is a factor engendering distrust and confrontation between north and south and aggravating the situation to the extreme in this region and a great menace to peace in Asia and the world.

All the fascist atrocities and political caricature which the Chon Du Hwan clique has perpetrated so far since it usurped power through the "army purge coup" and the Kwangju genocide were aimed at establishing the "second fascist dictatorial system," preventing the democratization of south Korean society and fixing the division of Korea.

Pointing to the fact that the manoeuvrings for war and division against Korea have become more undisguised by the tie-ups between Reagan and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, he said:

All facts show clearly that so long as the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy continue, peace and Korea's reunification cannot be realized in this region.

He said in the second part:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has formulated its basic policy to settle the question of reunification of the country independently, without any foreign interference, and by peaceful means, and has done its best to realize it.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in October, last year, a new plan to realize reunification of the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the ten-point political programme of the unified state.

For achievement of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the military fascist rule must, first of all, be eliminated in south Korea, democratization of society be realized there, all political parties and social organizations must be made legal and the free political activities of these parties and organizations and individuals guaranteed and tensions should be eased and the danger of war removed in Korea, he noted, and continued;

The United States must accept at once the just proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold a dialogue between Korea and the United States for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

At the same time, the United States must give up its aggressive policy towards Korea and withdraw at the earliest its troops, and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Japanese reactionaries should not take part with the U.S. imperialists in pursuing Korea's division but do something beneficial to Korea's reunification.

He said in the last part:

All the committees for supporting Korea's reunification formed in the Latin American and Caribbean region must keep in closer contact with the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and take joint action in the movement for supporting Korea's reunification.

We must make the authorities in power in the Latin American and Caribbean region have a correct understanding of the independent policy and just plan for national reunification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so that they may develop relations with the DPRK in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

Proposal for Bi-System Confederation

(1st Agenda Item)

Mr. Victor Cardenas Jaramillo made a supplementary report on the proposal for founding the DCRK, the first agenda item.

He said:

The question of Korean reunification is a very urgent problem for peace in Asia and the world.

Nuclear weapons, combat equipment and war supplies continue to be shipped into south Korea and stockpiled and south Korea has turned into a dangerous hotbed of war.

At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of such internal and external situation, advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state, he pointed out, and further said:

The proposal for founding the DCRK and its policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a most realistic and reasonable one in realising reunification of Korea.

That is firstly because they set it forth as the foremost demand to acquire the sovereignty of the nation, regarding independence as the life and soul of the nation.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is realistic and reasonable next because it well reflects today's Korean reality and fully guarantees the common interests of the nation.

The proposal also reflects both the interests of the north and the south.

The ten-point policy advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and lodestar of self-determination, independence, progress, freedom and liberation of the people, is the most flawless policy, which we support absolutely.

We should lift up louder voices denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and demanding the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and should actively support the righteous struggle of the south Korean students and people of all walks of life for the right to existence, democracy and national reunification.

The presence of the U.S. troops is the main obstacle to democratization of the south and to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We must also realize that the end to the dictatorship and the democratization of south Korean society is a precondition for reunification of Korea. This requires that the "yusin system" be abolished and the fascist "regime" be replaced by a democratic government which truly reflects the aspirations of the people.

This requires that our movement develop solidarity with the people's movement in the south, particularly as their struggle intensifies.

Our task is no less than to meet ever act of aggression, every threat of war with the thunderous voices of a people's movement; to echoe the cries from Seoul and Kwangju to Pusan – Masan.

Democratization of S. Korean Society

(2nd Agenda Item)

Mr. Merle Ratner made a supplementary report on the democratization of the south Korean society, the second agenda item.

Noting that the Chon Du Hwan puppet regime has surpassed even its predecessor Pak Jung Hi in its fascist rule and unswerving allegiance to U.S. interests, he said:

In an attempt to erect a facade of "liberalization," Chon Du Hwan has announced that new political parties may be formed, however, only those who support and pose no threat to his "regime."

President Kim Il Sung has proposed a confederation of north and south under the name of D.C.R. of Koryo to serve as a basis to reunify Korea. In spite of this, the U.S. government has refused to talk with the DPRK and continued on the path to further confrontation.

We think that the focus of the U.S. movement, and indeed the international movement should be the demand that the U.S. remove its troops and weapons from Korean soil and allow the Korean people to control their own destiny.

Task for Strengthening Solidarity with Korean People *(3rd Agenda Item)*

Mr. Gilberto Zapata Isaza made a supplementary report on the third agenda item on task for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people. He said:

I would like to recommend some measures for waging an effective struggle in support of reunification of Korea to delegates present at this meeting.

Firstly, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the Unified State should be widely introduced and propagandized and voices supporting them be lifted up internationally.

Secondly, the continental movement of support for easing tension, removing the danger of war and terminating foreign interference in Korea should be further intensified.

In all countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region we should lift up our voices so that the United States may put an end to its occupation of south Korea and withdraw its troops and military equipment from there and demand the United States replace the Korean armistice agreement concluded in 1953 with a peace agreement and hold negotiations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its realisation.

Thirdly, the movement of solidarity for actively supporting the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy should be waged on a more extensive scale.

Fourthly, our solidarity movement should be further strengthened and developed with practical action to bring earlier the peaceful reunification of Korea.

To this end, we should make our organisations mass-based influential ones by embracing more noted personnel of political parties, social organisations, academic, press and juridical circles.

Resolution (gist)

The resolution says:

36 years has passed since Korea was artificially divided by the United States.

Owing to the division, the Korean people have not achieved the uniform development of the nation and have their national sovereignty trampled underfoot in one half of the country.

And, due to the division, the tension is being heightened and the danger of war is increasing day by day in Korea.

In order to put an end to the tragedy of national split and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date, the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung, reclarifying the three principles of national reunification, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, advanced in October last year the new proposal to reunify the country by means of forming a confederal state, while leaving the present social systems in the north and the south as they are, and the ten-point policy to be enforced by the confederal state.

The new proposal is a most realistic one for solving the question of Korean reunification in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and a fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone who desires reunification of Korea.

This proposal is also a peace-loving one which will remove the tension in the Korean Peninsula and greatly contribute to world peace and security.

Considering that the new reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy advanced by President Kim Il Sung are a most reasonable proposal for the reunification of Korea and a just policy which fully accords with the interest of world peace, we warmly support and approve them.

To achieve independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to terminate the foreign interference and check the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists.

The United States must give up the "two Koreas" plot and the war provocation manoeuvres and immediately accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The meeting strongly demands that the United States withdraw its aggression forces and nuclear weapons at once from south Korea and discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

For independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the south Korean society must be democratised.

In south Korea the revised "Constitution" and "National Security Law" and other fascist evil laws must be abolished, all the repressive ruling machines be disbanded and freedom of political activity be ensured to the political parties, social organisations and individual personages.

The meeting strongly holds that the illegally arrested and jailed democratic figures and patriotic people be set free at once, all the penalties imposed upon them be nullified and the Chon Du Hwan clique step down from "power" without delay in south Korea.

"Uncle Sam Responsible for Vicious Circle of National History": Seoul National Univ. Students

Despite strong warning by the south Korean authorities that if university students continue to demonstrate, the universities involved in the demonstrations will lose its claim to existence and that might is right when it comes to the question of stabilizing the campuses, the south Korean students have been very active in anti-Chon demonstrations in recent months.

They declared that the United States is responsible for a vicious circle of national history and called the junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan "the anti-popular fascist group" which must be overthrown.

They also said that Chon Du Hwan will not be able to escape a judgement of history for massacre of fellow countrymen in Kwangju and that Chon's scheme to host the Olympic Games is motivated by the same fascist intention as Hitler's in the 1930's.

The following are the full texts of the Sep. 17 Declaration of Seoul National University Students and the Sep. 29 Joint Declaration of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Kyung Hee University Students: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Fellow students, come to the square of democracy.

Brothers, subjected to severe suppression by fascism and deceitful tricks, rise resolutely, armed with boiling affection toward the countrymen and the motherland and come to our acropolis.

Reproducing "Rule by Culture" of Japanese Imperialism

Whatever murderous oppression, deceitful tricks or cultural policies, worse than those by Japanese imperialists, the anti-popular fascist group may resort to, they can only strengthen our resolve to win democracy.

How was our anti-fascist struggle in 1981? Despite the so-called Murim incident faked up by them last winter, the flames of our national and popular struggle for democracy ranging from the March 19 action to the April 14 and May 13 death protest by the late Kim Tae Hun, have kept raging furiously.

However, how was the action taken by the anti-popular fascist Chon Du Hwan group? Dismayed at the unabated offensive of the democratic students, the Chon Du Hwan fascist group invented dastardly repressive measures such as pressganging into the army the students whom they hate like thorns in the flesh. Is that all? The Chon Du Hwan fascist group has revived "cultural rule", a cunning repressive means against the people which the Japanese imperialists employed in the period of their colonial rule over Korea. The so-called "Kukpung 81" and "the plan for overseas study of university students" are concrete instances of their "cultural rule" and nothing else.

At the moment when our democratic students who were assaulted and arrested on charges of fighting for democracy for this land at the risk of their lives are faced with death, and when workers of the Chonggei Clothing and the Sotong labor unions are staging struggles against the fascist and brutal suppression of labor unions, what do they mean by "Kukpung 81" and the "plan for overseas study of university students?"

Behind the irrational realities, we see through cool-headedly the true colors of the fascist regime. It was the judgement of history that the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime which had exploited the people was toppled by popular resistance. But a military man named Chon Du Hwan who had an ambition to establish a second fascist regime patterned on Pak Jung Hi's, led the Dec. 12 and May 17 coups d'état, and emerged as our new enemy.

Though Chon Du Hwan tries to conceal his fascist colors with deceitful tricks such as the revision of the constitution under martial law, his talk about "political development" and "social purification drives", he will not be able to escape a judgement of history in the name of the people for the blood-curdling massacre of fellow countrymen committed by him in Kwangju.

U.S., Syngman Rhee Starts Vicious Cycle

It is clear to all discerning eyes that the vicious circle of politics which has repeated itself up until now since the downfall of Japanese imperialism has its counterpart in the structural contradictions of the south Korean economy.

When an end was put to the era of the rule of Japanese imperialists when Korea's economy was defined as colonial and semi-feudalistic by the anti-imperialist struggle of the Koreans and help from the victorious allies, all the Korean people aspired after genuine liberation.

We came to know for sure that it was precisely the United States and the Syngman Rhee regime that were responsible for the vicious circle of our national history. The United States, regarding south Korea as "a stronghold in Northeast Asia to protect its own interests," obstructed the establishment of an independent national economy.

Meanwhile, the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime was isolated and enjoyed no popular confidence begged the United States to help in stabilizing itself, and in return, offered the south Korean economy as a price for it. This is the truth about the economy dependent on aid in the 1950's.

The Syngman Rhee regime lost its foundation on which it stood because of the suspension of aid at the end of the 1950's and the dollor crisis, and it was doomed. The end came together with the stream of national history called the April 19 student revolution.

At that time, Pak Jung Hi who had been a soldier under the Japanese colonial rule over Korea, staged a coup d'état and seized power. Since his regime lacked legitimacy, Pak, too, had to resort to suppression and deceitful tricks in order to stabilize his regime.

In order to stabilize his regime, Pak Jung Hi could not but reduce the south Korean economy to one depending on anti-popular loans in the 1960's and 1970's by adding contradictory subordination to Japan to followed policy of subordination to the United States.

Though Pak Jung Hi achieved what he termed "economic development" by inducting astronomical amounts of foreign loans, contradictions increased day by day, and therefore, the downfall of the Pak regime was a historical necessity.

Follows Suit

What is Chon Du Hwan, a military man going to do after usurping power? He, following the same "Pak Jung Hi style economic development" policy, is promoting imbalance in the distribution of income by accelerating concentration of capital. Taking a step farther from the economic policy of dependence on foreign loans as in the 1960's and 1970's, he is now even permitting direct investment by foreigners to allow them to plunder national capital and asking Japan for fantastic sums of loans, in addition to the astronomical sums of foreign capital inducted during the period.

Like the Pak Jung Hi's, this is nothing but a policy of victimizing the people's economy for the stability of its own comprador and fascist regime. The so-called "social development" set forth in the fifth five-year economic development plan, is only beneficial to the privileged above the middle class and a new opportunity for the privileged to plunder the majority of the people.

In a bid to put down popular demand for existence and against this exploiting economic system, they revised the labour union law, didn't they? In addition to legal and physical suppression, they are frantic efforts in an attempt to deceive the people with wild propaganda full of beautiful words such as "justice" and "welfare."

About 80,000 students stage a peaceful street demonstration demanding democratic reforms near Seoul Station. (May 15, 1980)

What they term "justice" and "welfare" is no more than a concept with which they try to rationalize their rule by violence as is clear from remarks made by Li Gyu Ho. We declare that what they call the realization of a welfare society in the 1990's and "a second leap forward" are deceitful tricks like Pak's "abundant 1980's."

Our recognition of realities are based on a scientific analysis and our practice is based on cool-headed and rational judgement. This is the reason why the fascist group is afraid of the student movement, and are resorting to all kinds of brutal and harsh measures against university students. Esentially, what the fascist's faithful dog Li Gyu Ho called "the educational revolution" is precisely a campus-suppression policy.

Let's Rise in Struggle To Build Democratic Society

Fellow students!

What shall we do, faced with the sophisticated policy of plundering and oppressing the people and wicked campus-repression measure by the fascist group? What we are requested to do is that we—all the democratic forces including students— should unite themselves closely and go ahead with a vigorous anti-fascist struggle, and thereby build in this land a democratic society with the people playing the main part.

Fellow students!

Are we well prepared to accomplish this task in the face of the enemy? Are we weakened by the suppression and deceitful tricks by the fascist group? Aren't we taken in unconsciously by the fascist deceitful tricks? Haven't we turned into weak-kneed intellectuals? Or haven't we become self-pitying petit bourgeois?

Fellow students!

Democratic students in whose veins flows boiling blood!

Let's go forward shoulder to shoulder, holding our heads high!

Fellow students!

Remember the courageous struggles of our seniors.

The struggles of our predecessors who fought resolutely taking the lead of the anti-imperialist national movement against the aggression of Japanese imperialism and the April 19 popular revolution that overthrew the anti-popular dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee.

Fellow students, go ahead and fight. We have nothing to fear. The great people and the history of democracy are calling us.

Democratic-minded fellow students in whose veins flows boiling blood, fight in the van of struggle against fascism and for democracy to build a popular democratic society.

We will not yield to any repression, our struggle for democracy will continue, and will triumph.

Fellow students, go forward and fight. For democracy in this land, for freedom for the suffering fellow countrymen. The anti-people and anti-popular fascist group is frightened out of their sense before our march.

Long live democratic campus! Long live democratic movement! Long live people and democracy!

(Continued on page 5)

Students of Seoul National University fight helmeted riot police by throwing rocks in the three-day anti-Chon protest. (May 28, 1981, AP Radiophoto)

"We Oppose Hosting Olympic Games"

Fellow students!

Don't you hear the drums 2,000 souls in Kwangju beat for democracy in the Kumnam street, even though they were mutilated and the rivers flowed, crimsoned with blood? Did you forget Kim Tae Hun who shouted, "Down with fascists!" when his body was torn into pieces?

Foreign Debts Exceed $31.0 Bil.

Fellow students!

Democratic students!

Let's carry ahead the torch of anti-fascist struggle, our boiling spirit to fight the marderer Chon Du Hwan.

The Chon Du Hwan fascist regime is just like a mad dog driven into a corner because of the external and internal political chaos in which it finds itself. As it is faced a crisis, pursuing a comprador economic policy, leftovers of the Pak regime, it is begging Japan to lend $10.0 billion, at the expense of national prestige, repeating the same humiliating diplomacy that the Pak regime followed to conclude the June 3 south Korean-Japan treaty of which we are ashamed.

Up until now, the nation's total foreign debts exceed $31.0 billion and its annual interest payments amount to $3.5 billion, fantastic sums of money even compared with its GNP of $57.0 billion.

The Chon Du Hwan regime which care no damps about the nation's fate, is risking the existence of the nation on a reckless and shameless plan to induct a total of $45.0 billion in foreign capital during the fifth five-year economic plan and to open doors to unlimited foreign investments.

It is trying to extricate itself from the current economic crisis by resorting to the policy of increasing burden on the people, lowering workers' wages in order to increase the international competitiveness of south Korean exports; it is only busy maintaining its vested interests, ignoring the task of building up the national economy by promoting national capital formation, a foundation of the domestic market.

The economic crisis takes the form of runaway inflation for consumers and low-cost farming products for farmers.

It is clear that the Chon Du Hwan fascist regime's economic policy, the policy of giving a shin in the arm of the economy by relying upon foreign capital, and of transfusing people's blood into the economy, can only shorten the life of the dying economy.

Allows Police to Fire At Demonstrators

Under this economic crisis, the Chon regime fondly cherishes a fantastic desire to host the Olympic Games, in order externally to propagandize the "strength" of the actually weak regime and internally, to hurl the people into a hateful and anachronistic abysm of totalitarianism. Is there any essential difference between his scheme to host the Olympic Games and Hitler's in the 1930s?

The Chon Du Hwan junta has proved to be a regime engrossed in suppressing the people by enacting a law banning assembly and demonstration and giving the police the rights to fire at will at people demonstrating for democracy.

In particular, the revised labor law, aimed at trampling underfoot even the right of workers to struggle for existence, reached the zenith of fascist legislation.

Campus– Testing Ground of Tear-Gas

In addition, Chon Du Hwan's faithful dog Li Gyu Ho (minister of education) defined the university students who have continued their fightings to restore democracy to this land as enemies, and openly declared that any citizens and students who are fighting for democracy will be crushed at the point of the bayonet and affirmed that "might is right."

The inhumanity of the system of limiting the number of graduates at each university, an education system, no, faithful dog-breeding system they have introduced here, has been exposed by a Seoul National University student who killed himself some time ago to protest against disciplinary punishment of students by university authorities.

Still fresh in our memory is the fact that many campuses where students rose in struggles for freedom and democracy in the first term and in September became a testing ground for tear-gas.

How many students were victimized by riot police and police agents; by their violence, detention or torture?

Is there freedom, is there democracy in this land? Is there freedom, is there democracy on the campus? There is no other way alternative for us but to struggle at the risk of our lives against Chon Du Hwan's murderous fascist regime.

Fellow students, students and democratic students!

Why should we fear Chon Du Hwan, a mad dog in its death-bed frenzy?

Victory will be ours.

Let's fight to the bitter end, to the last drop of our blood, till the flag of democracy is hoisted! Let's fight it out!

Long live democracy! Long live democracy! Long live democracy!

OUR RESOLUTION

a. Let us overthrow the murderer Chon Du Hwan!

b. Let us overthrow the fascist dictatorship!

c. We oppose humiliating diplomacy.

d. We oppose hosting the Olympic Games.

e. Let Li Gyu Ho step down!

f. Let us win campus democracy!

OUR ACTION PROGRAMME

We democratic students reject any events and festivals unless our independence and autonomy is respected in them.

We will gather in the square in front of Chong Ryang Ri station at 5 p.m. on Oct. 5 and hold a silent demonstration to express our resolve to fight for democracy.

All the Democratic Students
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies & Kyung Hee University

(Continued from page 4)

OUR SLOGANS

a. Let us beat Chon Du Hwan, crush the fascist group!

b. Release democratic students!

c. Stop forcible conscription of students!

d. Let us win campus freedom!

e. Stop suppression of campus!

f. Repeal law on the assembly and demonstration right now!

g. Don't be fooled by tricks!

h. Stop suppression of labor movement!

i. Let us win the three labor rights!

j. Let us win the farmers' rights!

k. A stop to foreigners' direct investments!

l. An end to comprador diplomacy!

OUR ACTION PROGRAMME

We will hold a silent demonstration at 6 p.m. on Sep. 22 from the Chongro 3rd street to the corner of Kwanghwamun and from 7 p.m., stage a silent sit down in front of the Sejong Cultural Hall in order to condemn the brutalities committeed by the Chon Du Hwan fascist group and the tricks by its stooge Li Gyu Ho and demonstrate our united resolve to realize democracy in this land.

(SONG)

Japs and Yankees run this land,
Brothers, we all hate fascism and compradors,
Let's go, Let's go, go, Let's go,
Out of this darkness,
To regain what is ours,
When our fighting spirit boils
With the blood of democracy,
We are not afraid of maneuvers
of the fascist group,
Although the power of each of us is weak,
It grows in the struggle,
Down with Chon Du Hwan!
(refrain three times) and,
Let's knock fascism dead.

September 17, 1981

All the Democratic Students of Seoul National University

Kwangju citizens confront Chon's paratroopers. (May 18, 1980)

S. Korean Labor Unions after Kwangju Incident

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of the 3-part series report on "South Korean Labor Unions after Kwangju Incident" published by the South Korean Workers' Federation in Germany.

3) Hanil Ind. Co., Ltd.

Kim Mun Su, head of the Hanil Industry Chapter of the Metal Workers' Union, is a union officer who was respected by the unionists, because he has made continuous efforts for the protection of the rights of the unionists.

In May this year he played a leading role in a drive to disclose irregularities committed by Li Jung Sok, ex-chief of the South Seoul Chapter of the Metal Workers' Union, who did wrong in the 1979 election of the chairman of the Metal Workers' Union, misappropriated a sizable amount of union fund making out false receipts and resorting to double housekeeping.

What is more, he paid his personal monthly telephone charge of 5,000 won out of the union fund.

Chapter head Kim and sub-chapter chiefs under the influence of the South Seoul Branch of the Metal Workers' Union were enthusiastic about the purification drive before the government began "purification campaign", saying, "Labor unions must be purified by the unionists themselves."

However, when the labor union purification campaign actually began, Kim Mun Su, too, received notice urging him to submit a letter of resignation. The unionists, of course, were indignant over this. He submitted a letter of resignation, saying, "Our labor union activities will be down well without me. And no trouble should be caused because of me."

B) Dismissals on Pretext of "Purification Education"

2) Ilshin Steel Ind. Co., Ltd.

Yun Gap Sik, ex-head of the Ilshin Steel Company Chapter, stepped down from his post late April under fire by the unionists. He had been condemned as a government-controlled union officer by them.

The company owner filed a petition with the Seoul police that Li Yong Tae and 3 other union members needed purification education. But the Seoul city police refused the petition, saying that the police was not in a position to intervene in a labor-management affair.

After that, three of the 4 were taken to the Kangso Police station, and since October 23, 1980, even their families had not heard about them. It was long afterward that the families knew that they were receiving purification education.

Even after that, detectives of the Kangso police intimated 9 other unionists to submit letters of resignation, saying that if they did not obey, they would take them to the police.

It is strange that detectives forced them to write letters of resignation as detectives' main duty is supposed to arrest and investigate criminals.

It is not understandable why Kangso police detained them for purification education, despite the fact that the Seoul city police formally refused the company's petition.

The unionists say, "People without money or powerful supporters are sure to become victims."

3) Hankook Zipper Ind. Co., Ltd.

The company fired Cho Hyang Su, a union leader in charge of labor-management disputes early July. The reason was that he allegedly had a fight with the company guard chief, but the real reason was that the chief guard refused the request of a friend of his to meet him, and that Cho Hyang Su protested against it.

On August 16 and 17, Ko Jong Yol, sub-chapter woman chief, Pak Son Ja in charge of general affairs, unionists Chon Kum Suk and Ko Myong Chun, 4 in all, were taken to the Nambu police station. The reason given was that they cut a razor some of the clothes of Cho Jong Son, who lived in the same dormitory. They were whipped and threatened by Nambu police to make a confession that they had cut the clothes. So, they had to write a letter of resignation each in the police station before they were released on August 29.

The company had long tried in many ways to get rid of sub-chapter chief Ko Jong Yol because she was active in protecting unionists' rights. At long last, the company, in conspiracy with the police, succeeded in firing her.

The acts of police and supervisors always cause problems when ever a labor-management problem occurs. Only when police and supervisors seriously investigate where the problems are and take proper steps from a fair standpoint can they win the trust and confidence of workers.

The unionists who were dismissed for unjust reasons must be reinstated immediately and the police and supervisors connected with unjust dismissals must be punished.

C) Forced Dismissals in Form of Voluntary Resignation

Taeil Chemical Ind. Co., Ltd. had to reduce the work force due to recession and the introduction of automatic machines.

The company, as a first step, suspended the workers who had protested against the company's unfair action. It called young workers to the office, saying, "You made a mistake in your work" and scolded them and made them write letters of resignation against their will.

The company transferred 20 workers who had not submit letters of resignation to the Osan No. 2 factory. The decision to transfer the workers are illegal too. Five of the twenty wrote letters of resignation, because they could not move to Osan. The remaining 15 had to leave their homes early in the morning to get on the train to Osan and returned home late at night.

The company wanted them to resign. The female workers had to do their job carrying 15kg iron bars and work all day long under the surveillance of the supervisors employed by the company. If any of them spoke even a word to someone next to her, she was taken to the company office for that reason. There about 20 supervisors surrounded her in the office and threatened her, throwing harsh words at her and forcing her to submit a written apology. Thus, on Dec. 12, the company fired two female workers, Song Hyo Sun and Kim Sun Hui.

They were very young women workers. Their living was very hard, and they couldn't move to other factories, and had to put up with low wages and maltreatment by the company such as lay-offs. Their only "crime" was that they point out the company's shortcomings and ask for their correction. The company's decision to fire workers must be withdrawn, and dismissed workers be reinstated.

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (11)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Wages of Female Workers

(Continued from the previous issue)

Factory girls were forced to work day and night. How much was their wages?

"When I was a new recruit, I received 10 sen a day. After I became a skilled worker, I got some 20–30 sen (1927), from which my boarding expenses were deducted. There was only a little money left. A fine system was employed at our factory. When I reeled thread of bad quality, I was fined. Fines were deducted from my wage." (*Ku Haeng Ja*)

"I worked for years at a silk-reeling factory at Matsumoto. During that time I was given hardly any money. That was because I was a unskilled worker and was unable to reel good thread. I was fined by the factory and the fines were deducted from my wage. What I was able to get was only a few pennies." (*So Kum An, born at Chinju County, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Tokyo*)

"I think I got 10 sen, when I was a new recruit. But, I don't remember correctly." (*Pak Sun*)

"I may have received 4 yen a month . . . ." (*Chon Kui Nam*)

" I got 15 sen when I was a new recruit and 25 sen as a skilled worker. When I worked nearly to death, I got 50 sen." (*Kim Bok Tal*)

"How much did I earn? . . . . I forgot . . . ." (*Son Mon Do*)

"Koreans who came to Japan as factory girls were born into poor families. Most of them had not been able to eat their full in their native places. So, many girls were not loud in demanding higher wages when the factory fed them. That's what the factory was trying to capitalize on . . . .

At first I earned 10 sen and 15 sen later, which I saved and tried to send to my people in my native place. There were many girls who didn't know how to deposit money. Then, they deposited money with their factories or relatives. And they lost their money.

As I wanted to send my wage to my people in my native place, I sent money with a letter. There was 'exchange' or 'registered' mail. But, coming from the Korean countryside, I didn't know this. The money I sent together with my letter safely reached my native place. There were many Korean girls who left factories without receiving their money deposited with factories, when some misfortunes happened in their families or they were going to be married in Korea.

One day, when a close friend of mine was wrapping her clothes, I asked her, 'What's the matter with you?' 'My father told me to come back — Onni (elder sister) I will go and see him'. She left the factory with her money still deposited with it. It was mostly when they were going to be married that their parents told their daughters to come back. They never came back again and so, such females were made to work for nothing, after all." (*Ryang Myong Jin*)

The average wage of Korean girls at cotton spinning mills in July 1927 was 38 sen against 77 sen for Japanese female workers. (*According to a survey of Korean females by the Seoul Labor Bank; a survey of Japanese factory girls by the Tokyo Labor Bank of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry*)

The wages of Japanese female workers are compared with those of Korean female workers in Table A.

Table B shows wage differentials between Japanese and Korean textile workers. Therefore, figures in Table B are relatively high.

The way wages were paid differed in different factories.

"I thought the factory didn't discriminate against Korean females in wage. Because there was not a system." (*Mr. M, who was in charge of labor affairs at Fujibo textile mill in Oita Prefecture*). He said, "I don't know how Korean females were treated as their skill was assessed by overseers in places of work." This means that there was no discrimination so far as policy was concerned. The problem is in the "assessment of the skill of female workers."

"A piece work wage system was employed in those days. Groups consisting of 10 or 20 were formed in each section. Wages were paid to each group.

Therefore, wages were different for different groups. Females were given different amounts of money according to their skill. If a newly employed female got 10 points, a skilled female got 20 points. This meant wages were quite different according to the levels of skill." (*Mr. M*)

"They say that Korean female workers were pitiful. But it was not only Korean females who suffered in those days. There were Japanese females who had to lead a harder life than Korean females. If anyone was to be helped, we wanted to help Japanese females rather than Korean females. That was human nature."

"A Tragic History of Factory Girls" written by Hosoi Wakuzo notes as follows on the wages of workers at textile mills:

"Wages at a textile mill were classified. The classification is complicated. The wages are classified as follows:

1. monthly salary
2. day's wage
3. pay at piece rate
4. pay at piece rate for individuals
   pay at piece rate for group

Only the Tenma branch of Osaka Godo Textile Mill employed a general monthly salary system for workers.

In principle, a monthly salary system was to those employees from junior clerk while male workers were paid their day's wage and female workers paid at piece rates. But according to kinds of work, male workers were paid at piece rates and female workers paid their day's wage.

Some difficult problem occurred in the case of those who were paid their day's wage, while belonging to a group paid at piece rates.

Piece rates for individuals were decided on the basis of the amount of work done. In case piece rates were paid groups, work was done by more than two persons. In that case, wages were divided at a certain rate among the workers . . . ."

In the case of Fujibo Oita textile mill, there was a big difference in wage among female workers, depending on their work performance. The performance results were assessed not only according to the skill of females but also according to the evaluation by overseers in work places. Therefore, the skill of Korean females tended to be assessed lower than that of Japanese females.

How low was the wages Korean females got, will be clear from the following words of one-time factory girls, "After we paid for our food, what remained in our hands was a few pennies." There were not a few girls who couldn't eat their full.

A "Survey of Koreans," an appendix to the "Survey of the Destitute" by the Social Affairs Section of Aichi Prefectural Office in November 1927 notes:

"'The destitute' are defined here as those who need assistance from others as they are poor and are suffering from hardships of life. They are the objects of our survey. Those who are suffering 'hardships of life' live in the city and earn an income of 15 yen or less a month and those who live in the country-side earn an income of 9 yen a month or less on an average. That standard wages for this classification were lowered by 3 yen for Koreans, because the standard of living of Koreans is generally lower than that of Japanese. Namely, Koreans managed to live at a minimum of expense.

At the time when the survey was conducted (Nov. 1, 1927), 11,876 Koreans lived in the prefecture (Aichi Prefecture). The number of households of Koreans were 805 and 556 Koreans in 137 households were classed as destitute. This means some 170 households are destitute out of 1,000. The rate of destitute people is 46 out of 1,000 residents. Those 137 households eke out a scanty livinghood with the help of other Koreans."

The 556 destitute were classified into 291 males and 265 females in which 12 female workers were included. This means how low was the wages Korean female workers earned.

The survey says as follows on the destitute who have jobs:

. . . Even those who have jobs, become destitute because their wages are too low. These Koreans came to Japan for livelihoods as other Koreans. Therefore it can be easily imagined that these Koreans are young and have working ability."

From the above-mentioned notes, it can be said that those 12 female workers who were classed as destitute, had to live a poor life as their wages were so low. (To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Our Flag"

TABLE A

age	No. of persons concerned	average daily wage	daily wage of Ku Haeng Ja
13	37	9.1 sen	
14	126	23.9	
15	163	36.2	
16	159	44.6	10 sen
17	115	58.7	30 sen
18	134	53.9	
19	128	57.7	
20	119	60.9	
	(average)	(54.6)	

(Survey conducted in the spring of 1922 by Fukui Prefectural Office; Ku Haeng Ja's wages, [17 years old] were as of 1928)

TABLE B

Koreans			Japanese		
highest	lowest	average	highest	lowest	average
2.00 yen	90 sen	1.20 yen	2.80 yen	1.00 yen	1.70 yen

(averages up to June 1923 from the "Problem of Korean Workers" by the Social Affairs section, Osaka Municipal Office)

Korean Laborers in Itomuka Mines, Hokkaido

A fact-finding work was done and a meeting was held on Oct. 25 at the former Itomuka mines, Rubeshibe-cho, Abashiri, Hokkaido, in order to survey Koreans and Chinese, who were sacrificed there during the war. The field work and the meeting were based on the testimony made in August that Koreans were buried alive.

Introduced here is a gist of a story written by a Japanese student of Rubeshibe High School on what she heard from her father, and testimonies by other Japanese:

During the war about 6,800,000 Koreans were residing in Japan. My father was at the Itomuka mines from 1944 to 1945. He was 17 years old then. He worked with Koreans as a drafted worker for a short period.

2,000 Koreans

It was in 1940 that mercury was begun to be mined at the Itomuka mines as a national policy enterprise. The mercury was used to paint the bottoms of warships in order to prevent shells from sticking to the bottoms of warships, or used as medicine. The Itomuka mines was said to be the biggest in scale in the Orient. It was only the train running on the state-owned forest railyway tracks that linked Rubeshibe with the Itomuka mines.

The train ran from the place where Yamato industry company (which is now called Nomura industrial company) was located to Oomachi (there are Keisen hot-springs at present). Actually, the government-operated railway line, which ran as far as Fujimi, was extended by Nomura industrial company to Keisen in order to develop mercury mines at Itomuka.

It was absolutely impossible to reach Itomuka without using this train. In those days, some 3,000 people worked at the Itomuka mines of whom about 2,000 were Koreans. Those 2,000 Koreans were divided into several groups and worked as sub-contract workers for Japanese. There were concentration camps for forced laborers. There were no bars in the rooms for ordinary Koreans but there were strong bars made of wood in concentration camps for forced laborers. There was discrimination among the same Koreans. It was simple and hard work that was given Korean workers.

'No Train for Koreans'

They were some 30 Koreans in the Hoga group with whom my father had contact. They couldn't speak Japanese. (Those Koreans who lived at the concentration camps belonged to the Chizaki group) Even in winter when the temperature fell to about 30 degrees C below zero, they were given only a pair of rubber-soled cloth shoes and were forced to go down the pit, half-naked.

The Japanese were given a kind of woolen tights. The Japanese there were treated differently from the Koreans. As for food, Japanese workers employed by Nomura industrial company were able to eat rice and other better food in those days. Japanese forest workers ate poor food such as rice mixed soy-beans. Needless to say, the food given Koreans was poorer than food for Japanese forest workers.

One day, my father had to return home from the mines. It was necessary to get a certificate to go down the mountain. He got the certificate at the office and was waiting aboard the train. At the time, a Korean of 40–50 years, had got a certificate, was asked a conductor to allow him to get on the train. He had something to do at Onneyu.

The conductor said that there was not train for Koreans and shook off that Korean who was clinging to the train desperately. The train started, after that Koreans had been pushed off.

At one time, more Japanese forest workers were recruited than had been planned. So, there were not enough shacks for them. Because of that reason, some 30 Koreans were forcibly evicted from their shacks and to allow the Japanese to be accommodated there. As they were Koreans, they surrendered their shacks unresistingly.

On night after this incident occurred, my father awoke because it was noisy outside. He saw a Korean tied to a pillar at the construction camps and beaten up with rope used by horse breeders. The Korean worker cried "Aigo! Aigo! (Oh, my! Oh, my!)." My father, 17 years old then, was unable to make them stop the atrocious act. It still pained him to think of this. That Korean entered a wrong construction camp by mistake.

Repatriation Ships Sunk by Saboteurs

Some time after my father came down from Itomuka, a Korean family moved to a vacant shack owned by a local forest office which was located on my grand father's land. My father's family was friendly terms with that Korean family. As they were persecuted only because they were Koreans, my father and my aunt would take children of that family to movies or places where many people gathered. The name of the family was Yuda. After the war, they returned to their homeland.

Afterwards, it was rumored that the ship was machine-gunned by American soldiers and sank. (The ship was said to have left Niigata Port illegally)

According to a "south" Korean pastor," the ship Koreans were aboard (they were deceived into believing that ship would take them to their homeland) was deliberately exploded in the East Sea.

The family is supposed to have been aboard that ship.

The Itomuka mines were developed from 1939. By 1944, about 180 tons of mercury were exploited. The Itomuka mines was said to be the best mercury mines in Asia. 24 Koreans and 23 Chinese are confirmed to have died at the mines during the Second World War. As for Koreans, only the number of Koreans which was recorded at the crematory was confirmed. Those who were buried alive or died in accidents were not confirmed.

—Testimonies—

"Koreans Were Buried Alive"

"The work was so hard that Koreans attempted to escape. Guards ran after Koreans and lynched them in a bamboo thicket before taking them back to the construction camps. They poured water on the Koreans. It was unbearable for me to see it. Their flesh showed and they were dabbled in blood. Guards continued to beat them. Adults cried, saying "Aigo! Aigo! (Oh, my!)." So long as they cries, they were beaten. When the Koreans became so weak that they could say nothing, they poured water on the Koreans and continued to beat them. The scene was so cruel that it was impossible for me to have meals for 2-3 days."

According to a female who came to a town as a 'member of a volunteer corps', the dead bodies of Koreans were carried to a town, where they were burnt. When I listened to telephone conversations, I heard the person in charge say, '..... whales will come today.' The dead bodies (whales)which had been carried to us by truck were frozen hard."

"When the Koreans were beaten by shovels, their flesh was shaven and flew apart. Koreans pulled out from the pit, and they were finished."

"According to a former guard of Koreans, those who worked at mines, both Koreans and Japanese, became lousy, and diseases were prevalent among them. 'Lice, staggering workers and whales' symbolized the Itomuka mines."

"Workers were carried into the pits by tens of trucks. Those who were weak and were unsteady fell from trucks. They were left there."

"If anyone hid a Korean who had fled, some Japanese informed on it. This was because those who informed on Koreans who had fled were able to get money per person."

"When Koreans didn't work hard, adult Koreans were beaten repeatedly.... They cried, 'Aigo! ' They were beaten mercilessly. They were beaten only because they were Koreans."

"There was a dormitory for Koreans. When Japanese workers came to be employed, the Koreans were evicted from the domitory. When some Koreans being drunk entered the domitory for Japanese workers by mistake, they were tied to pillars with rope and were beaten." *(a testimony made at a meeting held on Oct. 25)*

"Koreans were forced to work in places where pollution was serious in the mines. They injured their health and many Koreans were seen to walk staggering.

They were always beaten. One day in 1943 a Korean who was emaciated to a mere skeleton and whose eyes goggled, was carrying soil. He was unsteady and fell. He was immediately buried alive. This was done lightly. *(a testimony made in August this year)*

Attendants of field work at the Itomuka mines(Oct.25)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Oct. 6

* Choe Gwang Guk, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Cape Verde, presented his credentials to Aristides Pereira, President of Cape Verde.

Oct. 8

* Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, met Sim Jae Du, DPRK ambassador to Guinea-Bissau.

Pointing to the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea, the President said that he would make efforts to further strengthen and develop them in the future.

He stated that Guinea-Bissau would never recognize the south Korean junta and not have any relations with them.

Oct. 12

* An agreement of exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Shihata News Agency of the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Dar-es-Salaam.
* Seyni Kountche, Head of State of Niger and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, met a delegation of the Foreign Minister of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong U, on a visit to that country.

The Head of State of Niger expressed the hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between Niger and Korea would grow stronger and develop.

He went on:

The Niger Government defends and supports the stand of the Government of the DPRK to reunify the country by efforts of Korean people themselves without foreign interference and pressure.

The Niger Government will in the future, too, support in the international arena the reunification of country by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Oct. 14

* A party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Cuba.
* A delegation of Korean People's Army journalists headed by Yun Chi Ho, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Bulgaria.
* A sub-committee delegation of the Asian Games Federation headed by His Highness Fahad Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, younger brother of the Amir of State of Kuwait and First Vice-Chairman of the Asian Games Federation, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 15

* A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) delegation headed by Pak Jong Sun left Pyongyang by plane to visit Romania and Yugoslavia.
* A movie delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane to attend an International Film Festival to be held in Syria.
* A fisheries delegation of the DPRK headed by Hwang Bong Rok left Pyongyang by plane for the Soviet Union.
* Teams of the Cuban Revolutionary Army, and Soviet Army and sports delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army arrived in Pyongyang by plane to attend the Military Triathlon Championships of Friendly Armies to be held in Korea.

Oct. 16

* A Malaysian government economic and technical delegation headed by Dato Shahril Bin Abdul Samad, Member of Parliament of Malaysia and Deputy Minister of Trade and Industries arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 17

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Su Gil left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Cuba.
* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kang Song San left Pyongyang by plane to attend celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of the State of Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 29th Congress of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain and visit Portugal.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kang Sok Sung left Pyongyang by plane to attend celebrations of 12th anniversary of the victory of the October 21 Revolution in Somalia.

Oct. 19

* A delegation of "Neues Deutschland," the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), headed by its deputy editor Harald Wessel, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 20

* A delegation of the Musical Artists Association of Thailand headed by its President Paiboon Supavaree arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the Korean side to the Council of the Korea-China Company for Hydraulic Development of the Amnok River headed by Li Chung Song left Pyongyang by air to attend the 34th regular meeting of the council scheduled in China. (KCNA)

Overseas Leaders on Bi-System Confederation

The plan to reunify Korea by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) has received broader international support.

Overseas leaders describe as "realistic", "reasonable" and "wise" a plan to found the bi-system DCRK set forth by President Kim Il Sung at the last October 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The following are their remarks made from April to October:

☆ ☆

President El Hadj Omar Bongo of the Republic of Gabon in his talks with DPRK Ambassador to Gabon held on Apr. 1:

"I am very glad at the new policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the reunification of Korea and I hope that my desire for an early peaceful reunification of Korea would be conveyed to President Kim Il Sung."

President Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Congo in his talks with WPK delegation held on Aug. 2:

"The Congolese party, government and people will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people and voice firm support in the future, too, to the proposal for national reunification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of Korea."

Prime Minister Robert Milton Cato of ST. Vincent Grenadines in the talks with DPRK Ambassador to Guyana held on Apr. 3:

"I express support to the new proposal of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung and I think that the reunification of Korea should be realised at an early date."

Vice-President B. Cammie Ramsarop of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at the banquet held on Apr. 18 in Pyongyang:

"I wish to affirm again Guyana's support for the struggle of peaceful and independent reunification of your country. Guyana has always endorsed your approach in this matter and will spare no pain to ensure your efforts and initiatives for peaceful and independent reunification are materialised.

"In this context we recognise the recently promulgated ten-point programme made in the report by your great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee."

Sec. Gen. Craxi of the Italian Socialist Party in the meeting with the WPK delegation held on Apr. 24 in Italia:

"The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung is a realistic and wise one. I would like to express support to the proposal."

President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique in the meeting with DPRK Ambassador to his country on May 25:

"Mozambique unconditionally supports the proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung."

President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin at the banquet held on June 20 in Benin:

"The revolutionary Benin people, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard party, and the National Executive Council that have supported the just and noble struggle of the heroic Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea actively support the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the WPK last year."

President Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo at the banquet held in Pyongyang on Sep. 29:

"Analysis and propositions set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea appear to me to be just, which are aimed at realizing reunification through the establishment of a confederal republic which will have the name of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

"The ten-point policy advanced at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980 fixed the political orientation to be followed and, it responds to the profound aspirations of the popular masses in the two parts of Korea.

"Togo, which is today on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will support as in the past this indefectible will of peace, conductive to the service of a just cause."

Chairman Arafat of the PLO at the banquet held in Pyongyang on Oct. 10:

"We fully support the proposals for the country's reunification advanced by you Comrade President, the respected and beloved friend, particularly the fair programme whose content is the proposal for instituting the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by you on the rostrum of the Sixth Congress of your great party.

"This programme clearly shows the tested leadership and correct view of you Comrade President, the great friend."

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Algiers from March 26 to 28 unanimously supports to the proposed plan to reunify Korea by forming a bi-system confederal state. Photo: Views of the plenary meeting and the platform.

New York Seminar on Korea & U.S. Foreign Policy:

Lawyers Call DCRK Most Realistic Approach

A seminar of U.S. lawyers on Korea and U.S. foreign policy was recently held in New York, the KCNA reported on Nov. 11.

The KCNA broadcast monitored here on the same day said:

The seminar was attended by personnel of the juristic and public circles of the United States and Korean residents in the United States.

Stanley Faulkner, lawyer of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered a report at the seminar.

Referring to the background of division of Korea and the Korean people's sufferings caused by the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea, he said:

An armistice agreement was concluded in Korea in July, 1953. However, the tension, instead of peace, persists there.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the United States to have talks in order to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

But, far from responding to this, the United States keeps deploying more than 40,000 U.S. troops and a large quantity of nuclear weapons in south Korea.

To keep hold on south Korea, the United States has successively installed fascists in the "presidential" chair and made them trump up fascist evil laws to put down freedom of the press, speech, demonstration and religion.

Today south Korea has turned into an area where there is not even the slightest freedom or democracy and human rights are most harshly violated.

The reporter exposed and condemned the Chon Du Hwan group's massacre in Kwangju.

He stated that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung is a most realistic and reasonable one for reunification of Korea and a fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone.

Unless the fascist dictatorial rule is abolished in south Korea, the democratisation of society cannot be realised, he remarked. He called upon the lawyers who value world peace and human life to struggle for defending the liberties and rights of the south Korean people.

After the report speeches were made at the seminar.

A member of the Southeast Asian Centre for the Study of Resources, exposed and denounced the hostile policy of the United States towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He appealed to the U.S. Government to demand the south Korean authorities release political prisoners and realize democracy in society, and withdraw U.S. troops occupying south Korea.

He called for struggling in support of the proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The problem of forming an organisation for solidarity with the Korean people was discussed at the seminar.

Anti-Chon Protest

(Continued from page 1)

ponse to this held a campus demonstration, shouting slogans denouncing the junta as "traitorous fascist clique" and calling for democratic liberties and rights, the KCNA added.

Frightened by the repeated anti-"government" demonstrations among students of a number of universities, the Chon group on Nov. 6 detained Pak Jong Bin, a third-year student of the political and diplomatic course of the university, on charges of violation of the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration" for having agitated the demonstration, scattering handbills.

Sukmyong girls' anti-Chon protest might be a follow-up of the Oct. 31 action conducted by a student of Ehwa Woman's University who had been distributing 500 anti-"government" handbills.

Over 600 Korean Residents Here Forced to Fight in Korean War as "Ghost Battalion"

It was revealed recently that over 600 Korean residents here were forced to fight with GIs in the Korean War with no unit designation and no pay.

The U.S. army paper Pacific Stars & Stripes disclosed this fact in its Nov. 8 article.

Follows a gist of the story:

More than 600 Korean residents of Japan fought with U.S. forces in the Korean War. They were part of a "ghost battalion," says the former officer who commanded the battalion.

Surviving Koreans say that out of 644 soldiers, 159 were killed. The names of the dead are not officially listed anywhere, they say, and because the men were never recognized as authorized personnel, they have never been credited with serving in the war.

"We joined U.S. forces in Japan and landed in Inchon on Sept. 15, 1950. Yet after our time in the war was over, the Americans said no relationship exists," said Bae Kwang Do, one of the soldiers.

About 40 soldiers later joined the Republic of Korea (ROK) army, Bae said, but the rest were absorbed into U.S. units. Length of service ranged from four months to 2½ years.

Jimmy Gozawa, who retired from the U.S. Army's reserves as a lieutenant colonel, said he was a first lieutenant in October of 1950, when he was assigned to command the Koreans. He said he led the "ghost battalion" for less than a month, after which it was ordered disbanded.

"They were put in American uniforms and trained by American officers at a camp near Tokyo (Camp Drake)," Gozawa said.

"Then they landed at Inchon, where the American officers left them, explaining that someone else would take care of them. That's where the foulup happened. Nobody did.

"So there were these Koreans in American uniforms, with American-style dog tags -- but tags without numerical designation, only names.

"There was talk of sending these people back to Japan because they made a nuisance of themselves. But what the heck! They had no unit designation, no officers, no pay -- nothing!"

Gozawa said it was by chance that he was in the chief of staff's office when the subject of the Koreans was being discussed.

"Some officer said, 'Send the bastards home,' and that's when I stepped in," Gozawa said. "I said, 'Send them to the front and let them fight like hell. And then parade them up and down Tokyo and Osaka and everybody will be happy.'

The U.S. Army said: "Army officials have verified through a research of the National Archives that a group of Koreans commanded by then Lt. Gozawa trained for a short time with the 3rd Logistical Command and were then disbanded.

"Names of these individuals are unavailable."

"We didn't do a damn thing as a battalion," Gozawa said. "We didn't shoot at anybody. We didn't get a chance.

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